**Bound Volume of HUMAN EVENTS for July-December, 1961—completely cross-indexed—may be ordered NOW at the pre-publication price of $9.50, a $5.50 SAVING on the regular price of $15. Past Bound Volumes are becoming collectors items. We are now offering $30 each for 1953 and 1954 Bound Volumes in good condition.**

Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XIX, No. 3 | January 20, 1962 | Section I — News

CONGRESS: *What's JFK's strategy?* .....(33)

THAT MESSAGE: *"No more honeymoon"* (34)

BUSINESS: *Given same old promises* .....(34)

UN BONDS: *Opposition rising* .....(35)

GOLDBERG: *Still a union lawyer* .....(36)

**State of the Union:** The President's message last week brought numerous satirical comments, such as: "Lewis (*Alice in Wonderland*) Carroll wrote it. JFK took us through the Looking Glass into an upside down world where black was portrayed as white, bad as good and nothing as real."

**As Congress Opened:** Those on Capitol Hill who sort fact from rumor, and official pretensions from official guile, talk of two startling, but paradoxical facts that emerged from the pomp and oratory of the opening of Congress last week.

**Paradox One: President Kennedy is so popular that he dare not even try to put through Congress this year the radical program for which he campaigned.**

Not only the polls but, more importantly, returning members of Congress report Kennedy is popular, perhaps even more popular than Ike was. At the same time, congressmen report the folks in the constituencies are conservative; Kennedy's ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) policies aren't popular. It's a peculiarly personal popularity, they say, and does not rub off on issues.

The folks at home think of him as—to use JFK's own words—the "father of Caroline"; and as a *simpatico* young man struggling with a sea of troubles. "Folks just have to sympathize with any President when the burdens of office seem more than one man should carry"—so ran the perceptive analysis of Ted Lewis, Washington bureau chief of the New York *Daily News*, on January 9.

**Paradox Two: JFK's Administration advisers not only admit the existence of, but apparently want to exploit, the country-wide trend of conservatism.**

One judgment on Capitol Hill: there is a conservative trend so strong that JFK (essentially he's an ADA intellectual) can't be himself in his pitch to Congress. Hence his brain-trusters want him to try to capitalize on the trend and ballyhoo it—it may prove a good excuse for his failure to support the radical program he really wants.

If all this sounds unnaturally devious, no person informed about the ADA should be surprised. That group is the American counterpart of the socialistic Fabian Society. *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* defines "Fabian" as follows: "1. In the manner of the Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator (delayer), who avoided decisive contests in the defense of Rome against Hannibal; hence, cautious; dilatory; as a *Fabian* policy. 2. Designating or pertaining to the society of socialists, organized in England in 1884 to spread socialistic principles gradually."

*It is remarkable how often the descriptions "cautious," "dilatory," "delaying," "avoiding decisive showdowns" appear in press reports on what is being termed "Kennedy's new middle-of-the-road" image. Conservative Democrats in Congress, who know more about it than the GOP, scoff at talk of any really fundamental change in Kennedy toward a "middle-of-the-road" policy; he's just got a new facade.*

But, politicos warn that the President, after trying a "middle-of-the-road" phase for a few months, may abruptly shift back to outright left-wing policies. He would do this in order to maintain the support of the left wing, which is already disturbed by his new phase. It is recalled that in November JFK made a pass at dumping Adlai Stevenson to placate anti-Communist sentiment. But the left wing called JFK to heel, and Adlai was kept on.

**Rockefeller:** Capital wags have a name for him: "The Poor Man's Edward VIII" (who lost his throne because of a lady). What they are talking about is best described by James A. Wechsler, editor of the New York *Post*, an organ which has been friendly to the Governor of New York.

Wechsler writes: "In *Time* magazine's current [January 5] press section there are five paragraphs devoted to a woman who will, in deference to convention and libel law, remain nameless here. She

Copyright 1962 by HUMAN EVENTS



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is the woman with whose name Governor Rockefeller has been linked at every cocktail party I have attended almost since the day his separation was announced.

> **"TIME, quoting a series of gossip columnists here and abroad, enigmatically reports that her name is being discussed everywhere. It does not mention the Governor, but it includes a paragraph from a British paper noting that the controversial woman 'has worked tirelessly for the Rockefeller Foundation.'**

"Let me say plainly that I have no significant personal knowledge about the circumstances which provoked the impending divorce between Governor Rockefeller and his wife; this is a matter to be resolved by the city desk, if at all. The other day, when I heard for what seemed the 37th time at a local salon the name of 'the other woman,' I asked the informant whether he could remember where he first heard the rumor. He admitted that memory failed him.

"I subsequently tried the same experiment on others and all were equally evasive and crestfallen. Thus doth rumor fly from the uninformed to the unrestrained.

"Yet certainly it seems a reasonable assumption that a marriage of such long duration as that of the Rockefeller's did not end simply and abruptly because Mr. Rockefeller could not stand his wife's choice of dresses or because Mrs. Rockefeller was outraged by her husband's views on atomic shelters. In view of the puritan fetishes that saturate our politics, both of them knew the large stakes involved in the separation; it could not have been a casual episode. It would appear elementary that a third party was involved. But this is pure deduction."

**That Message:** Commented GOP Senate Leader Dirksen: "It is like a Sears, Roebuck catalogue with the old prices marked up."

And Representative Earl Wilson, Republican of Indiana: "In olden days, the medicine show promised everything from soup to nuts before the barker sold the bitter tasting medicine. The message promised solutions to everything from whooping cough to the moon but didn't tell the bad news about the cost and who would have to pay it."

• Capitol Hill is as much astonished by what the President left out of his message as by what he put in. Not one word, directly or indirectly, it is noted, was said about Cuba which still remains the biggest threat to the security of this hemisphere.

• One press wire service ran a budget of reactions from members of Congress, 48 in number. Of these, 16 (all Democrats) were unqualifiedly favorable. There were 32 critical reactions: 8 from Democrats, 24 from Republicans. As one gallery wag put it: "The honeymoon is definitely over."

**Bamboozling Business:** The wind machines of the White House apparently have successfully persuaded many journalists that the Administration is moving towards a tax reform this session to help relieve business firms. Many news stories say that such "tax reform" is on the way to provide tax incentives to business. But those in the Capital who watch the tax situation closely say that there is not a scintilla of evidence that the Administration is doing anything constructive along this line.

*What the Administration is offering is nothing more than it offered last session (which was turned down by most businessmen)—a "replacement-of-plant credit." This is small and such replacement is taken care of by all efficient firms anyway; the offer was apparently pitched to attract the minority of firms which do not practice "good housekeeping." Business in general has no interest in this re-offer of last year's castoff clothing.*

Business representatives in the Capital see no evidence of any upcoming tax reform similar to the tax incentive ideas of the proposed Baker-Herlong reforms; no accelerated depreciation (which all business strongly desires), no revamping of tax statutes to spur rapid expansion and re-tooling.

Business representatives are bamboozled neither by the flood of news stories about tax reform, nor by what they think is the strategy of the Democratic leadership in Congress. Apparently the pitch by the White House and its congressional leaders is: let's get through the "must" bills—for world trade (lowering of tariffs) and for medicare —then we will take up tax reform.

But, by that time, the left-wing Democrats and labor bosses will be so anxious for welfare and civil rights legislation that they will scarcely be in a mood to go along with anything so favorable to business as real tax reform. Hence many businessmen feel that their interests will be sacrificed this session and are turning a cold shoulder on "trade" (tariff lowering) and medicare bills.

**"Muzzling" Hearings:** Defense Secretary McNamara last week announced the formation of a committee of prominent Americans to study the Pentagon's troop education programs. Few doubt that McNamara formed the committee to blunt forthcoming Senate charges of negligence regarding troop indoctrination.

Made up of prominent citizens from many fields (including former Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Arleigh Burke, himself muzzled last year), the committee is scheduled to report to McNamara in July on the state of the information programs. But in the opinion of Senator Strom Thurmond this is too little too late. The South Carolina Democrat, who will be a member of the Stennis subcommittee which starts muzzling hearings January 23, stated that "a study committee is of course a standard bureaucratic response to publicized revelations of shortcomings."



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

**Hickenlooper:** The rising tide of Capitol Hill conservatism—not unnoticed by the White House—rolled higher on the beach last week with the election of Bourke Hickenlooper (Iowa) over Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) as chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee by a 21 to 14 vote. On the ACA-Index, Saltonstall rates 70 per cent; Hickenlooper, 83 per cent.

**Hickenlooper is expected to give the committee vigorous, conservative leadership; a factor which Hill Republicans consider a good omen as this all-important election year opens.**

The Baltimore *Sun* noted last week: "Some Senators have expressed dissatisfaction with the effectiveness of the Policy Committee staff." It is expected that Hickenlooper will rejuvenate the committee's research work and machinery.

**Trade Bill:** Observers make two points about the preliminary oratory on the President's upcoming international (lowering of tariffs) trade bill:

(1) Somehow the idea has got loose in the US that we should "join" the European Common Market (as the British apparently propose doing). Actually, there is nothing like this contemplated for the simple reason that the Common Market members don't want us in. "Our size and power would overshadow all the other members," remarks columnist Joseph Alsop who favors Kennedy's trade ideas.

(2) The upcoming debate will probably involve the idea that, under the President's bill, American tariffs must come down and since this will cause some unemployment the Administration will have to subsidize communities that are thus adversely affected.

The American problem is not "tariffs," remarks Leslie Gould, financial editor of the New York *Journal-American*, some of whose articles have appeared in HUMAN EVENTS. "The problem is how to keep American industry competitive which it is not. The reason American industry is not competitive in the full sense is because of the irresponsibility of labor leadership which wants more pay for less work and more 'featherbedding' and because of a tax setup that discourages risk-taking and provides no incentive for expansion. The two—taxes and spiralling wages—are combining to price the US out of the world markets."

Hence, the debate over the trade bill will seem to be a battle between American "free traders" on the one hand and American "protectionists" on the other. Actually little will be said about foreign "protectionists" who block our trade expansion. Could the Administration persuasively demand a free hand to horse-trade and get a "fair trade" between American and foreign interests? Not very convincingly, is the answer. For the Administration—put in office by the labor bosses—has shown not the slightest courage in throttling down the spiralling of labor union wages.

In this confusing struggle over a trade bill, even those Americans who are not "protectionists" see little to be gained for free trade or American economic betterment if the present Administration, with its prejudice against tax relief for business and its partiality toward labor bosses, is given a free hand to control our international trade.

**The Congo:** The Administration's plan to get Congressional approval for US purchase of $100 million worth of bonds to support the United Nations is running into serious trouble in the opening days of Congress. Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.), attacking the Administration's Congo policy as the "biggest all-time blunder in foreign policy," said he would fight the Kennedy request to purchase the bonds. In the House, Representative Edward Derwinski (R.-Ill.) has introduced a bill to prevent purchase of the bonds; Representative H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) has sponsored a joint resolution which would prevent the government from buying bonds until other UN countries pay their back debts. This resolution is also designed to prevent Kennedy from dipping into foreign aid appropriations from last year and purchasing the bonds without Congressional endorsement.

*According to Gross' office the grass roots mail has been running 50 to 1 against the bond purchase by the US. Senate and House GOP leaders—including liberal Senator George D. Aiken (Vt.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—have also hinted they do not look favorably upon such action.*

What has particularly antagonized many of the lawmakers is the Administration's recent smearing of Michel Struelens, Katanga information officer, who was legally certified as such by the State Department under Eisenhower. The campaign against Struelens has been so severe that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has been conducting an investigation of the case behind closed doors.

New York *Times* columnist Arthur Krock has sharply disputed the charges leveled against Struelens by State Department Press Officer Lincoln White and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Carl Rowan. Krock states that "no shred of evidence was offered" by White when he claimed that Tshombe, through Struelens, had offered Costa Rica $1 million to recognize Katanga. Moreover, said Krock, it is a most peculiar line of attack from an Administration which thinks nothing of spending "tens of billions" around the globe to buy "good will."

While Under Secretary for Political Affairs George C. McGhee downgraded Rowan's remarks

**Father Bartolome C. Alorda, Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, El Centro, California:** "Among all my sources of information, national and international, HUMAN EVENTS occupies the first place. Its courageous, crisp, sound, up-to-date comments on every facet of life contribute greatly to my thinking."



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in which he had intimated that all who backed Katanga were "lobbyists," McGhee also admitted that Rowan's speech had been "cleared" by an "appropriate procedure."

• A high government official claims that Struelens, now the State Department's whipping boy, was sent by Secretary of State Dean Rusk to the Congo to work out a compromise between Adoula and Tshombe last July. The Allen-Scott news column confirms this, adding that the Department even furnished Struelens with transportation.

**A Naive Ohioan:** Senator Stephen M. Young (D.-Ohio) is not taken very seriously by either side of the aisle on Capitol Hill, but the new editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* gave him a rostrum last week for an article claiming that fascism is a greater menace to America than communism and that Red influence in America is lessening.

Among those who disagree with Senator Young's wild pitch is Chairman Francis Walter of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Walter has been a student of the Communist conspiracy for decades. In a speech last December Walter stated: "Now that the Communist party has been indicted for violation of the Internal Security Act, I am sure that you will hear and read many statements to the effect that it is finished and presents absolutely no danger to this country. The truth of the matter is that the Communist party will be as great a danger as before, if not a greater one, because it is underground . . . . The Communists are operating in all segments of American life."

**Young's article surprised few familiar with him. In 1959 he spoke in New York to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which had been cited as a Communist front by both the HUAC and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The Ohio American Legion informed Young of this fact. In retort, he simply insulted the Legionnaires as "self-styled patriots."**

Senator Young comes up for re-election in 1964. It is suspected that a fellow from Cincinnati named Taft will be waiting for him.

**The "Stockpile" Weapon:** When a steel strike threatens, it has been standard practice for all the industries that depend on steel to build up their supplies of this raw material. This is known as "stockpiling," and when the supply of steel is cut off by an industry-wide steel strike thousands of industries maintain their operations until they run out of steel. Thus the damage of the strike—to workingmen as well as citizens in general—is kept within narrower limits than if all these industries were forced to suspend operations soon after the steel mills were closed.

This year, a nation-wide steel strike is threatened June 30 when the steel industry's present contract with the United Steelworkers' Union expires. In as much as the threat exists, "stockpiling" would begin about this far in advance. But Labor Secretary Goldberg is urging industry not to stockpile. His thinking seems to be that heavy buying of steel prior to a strike deadline, followed by a period of light buying, is bad for the national economy.

But, it is pointed out, a steel strike would also be bad for the economy, and would be far worse if all the steel-using industries were hit at the same time as the steel manufacturers. Hence, it is being charged that Goldberg's economic vision is warped by the fact that he was chief lawyer and a negotiator for the steel union in the destructive 116-day strike in 1959. His plan would make it much easier for the union to force the industry to capitulate. Goldberg's critics want to know, "Is that fair play?"

**Capitol Camera:** Governor "Pat" Brown of California speaking in Washington last week lambasted "right wing extremists," but said he didn't want them investigated. He said "let them rave, but I don't want their help." Naturally, he knows he'll get none of the so-called extremists' votes. All he wants is to stir up trouble among the right, so that the GOP gubernatorial nominee won't get any of them. And he doesn't want any investigation because that would involve investigating the "left-wing extremists," and he has lots of those in his own Administration.

• *In an otherwise reasonably fair reporting piece in the Washington* Post *on the* HUMAN EVENTS *Political Action Conference, there was one gaping omission. Not one word was devoted to the ringing demand of one speaker, Representative William E. Miller (R.-N.Y.), Chairman of the GOP National Committee: "We should take a whole new look at the United Nations." Another paper, the Baltimore* Sun *(which has high standards of news reporting) via its reporter Howard Norton made the Miller demand the lead of its long story covering the* HUMAN EVENTS *conference.*

• While the US has recently bolstered Ghana's economy with a new loan for a dam, Russia has sent British atom scientist and convicted spy, Alan Nunn May, to take a teaching post at the University of Ghana. The Manchester *Guardian* has also reported that the university will be equipped with a nuclear research reactor by the Russians and that Ghanaian scientists will go to Moscow for training.

• *Question by a Congressman: "Do you think those* $100 *million UN bonds will be okayed by the SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission)?"*

Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C. **TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:** 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate $12.50; 6 months $6.50; 3 months $3.50. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

**For change of address** send old address **EXACTLY AS IT APPEARS** on the envelope of your copy of **HUMAN EVENTS** and new address (with zone number, if any). **ALLOW US TWO WEEKS** to process new subscriptions and change of address.

Bound Volume indexed: January — June, 1961, $15. 1956 and 1960 Bound Volumes, $20. Dateline Washington: The Best of HUMAN EVENTS, 1955 — 1960, $15.

Frank C. Hanighen, *Editor and Publisher* James L. Wick, *Executive Publisher*
*Assistant Publishers*: W. B. Hicks, Jr. Kenneth W. Ingwalson
*Labor Editor*: Fred W. Perkins
*Assistant Editors*
Svend Petersen George O. Fowler Allan H. Ryskind
Bruce R. Barr Neil Phelps-Munson John R. Moreau
Thomas S. Winter James E. Bacon, Jr.
C. L. Alexander Jerome Sherrill A. Backer
*Contributing Editors*: Frank Chodorov Edna Lonigan

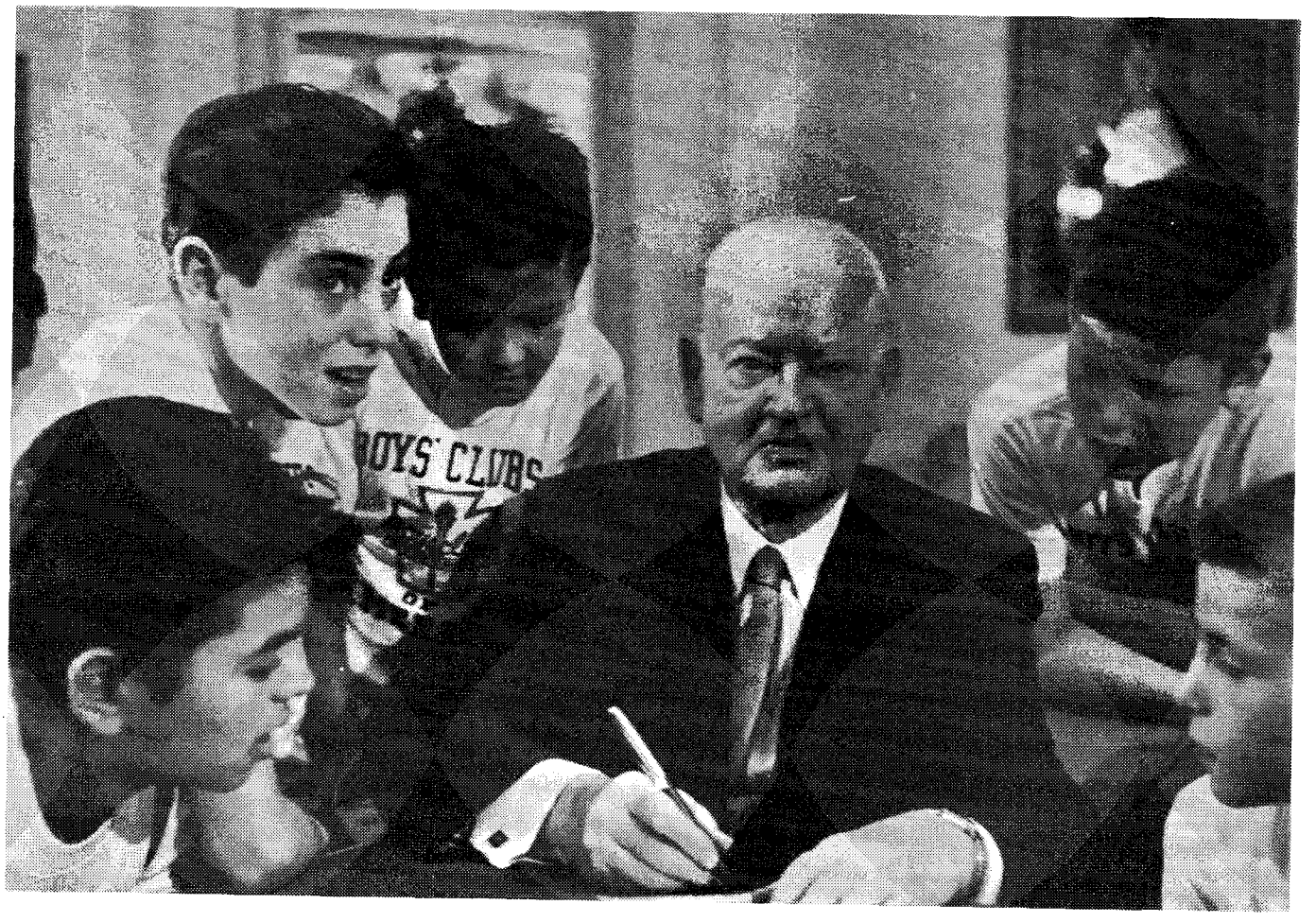


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Advertisement

Advertisement

# We are proud to offer *AN AMERICAN EPIC*




## Written by a Great American

*AN AMERICAN EPIC* vividly depicts the magnificent energy and self-denial of the American people in providing the medicine, food, and clothing which helped alleviate the anguished sufferings of *several million* innocent human beings. Mr. Hoover candidly introduces the reader to many of the World's political leaders and presents factual material that has previously been unobtainable. These three volumes are of vital importance to all truly patriotic citizens of our great Nation who desire an insight into the recent events of international significance as interpreted by our former President.

**VOL. I**
The Relief of Belgium & Northern France: 1914-1930

**VOL. II**
Organization Behind the Front: 1914-1923

**VOL. III**
The Battle on The Front Line: 1914-1923

*EACH VOLUME $6.50*

Henry REGNERY Company
Hallmark of Integrity

CHICAGO
14 East Jackson Blvd.

NEW YORK
545 Fifth Avenue

COPYRIGHT 1962 by HUMAN EVENTS



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# How Our Experts Almost Ruined Germany

*By LAWRENCE FERTIG*

In 1951, the United States State Department sent a commission of American economists to West Germany to investigate and make recommendations to that government on fiscal policy. Chairman of the commission was Professor Alvin W. Hansen of Harvard. Professor Walter W. Heller, who now heads President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, joined the commission and is reported to have had a hand in writing the report. The world long waited to view this report, which was classified as a secret document. Many people had wanted to know precisely what measures for sound growth were recommended by Dr. Heller and the other economists, and to what extent the phenomenal West German prosperity was related to the prescription which they had given for Germany's economic health.

*FERTIG*

I had a special interest in this report ever since I heard Economics Minister of Germany Ludwig Erhard tell a small group of economists that the recommendations by American experts in the 1946-48 postwar period could have wrecked the feeble German economy. At that time West Germany was in ruins from war time bombing. Her people could barely find the necessities of life. West Germans had to share their scarce resources with several million of their former compatriots who escaped from the tyranny of the communist puppet government in East Germany. In accommodating itself to this vast influx, and in trying to meet the great problems of postwar reconstruction, the West German government naturally faced an immediate problem of high unemployment.

In 1948 our experts insisted that the only way out for Germany was to adopt inflation. But Erhard threatened to resign if this view was forced upon him, and the Americans backed away. Supporting Erhard, the German government insisted upon the opposite course —upon the maintenance of a sound currency, a balanced budget, the elimination of price controls, incentives to business and individuals to save and invest, and encouragement to private enterprise rather than government directed economy. The rest is history. Erhard won the battle in 1948, and Germany went on to become the most prosperous nation in Europe.

The Hansen-Heller report was declassified in April, 1961. Finally we could find out precisely what economic prescription our experts advised for the struggling West Germans in 1951. Here are some of the recommendations in the report: (1) That Germany had an "excessive concern for price stability." It tried to egg the Germans on to more inflation and said that they (the Germans) tended to "confuse wartime inflation with the normal operation of peacetime credit." The Germans would have none of this. They kept the lid on the money supply and refused to pursue a cheap-money policy. Germany had less inflation than any nation in Europe, and as a result she had more prosperity. (2) Our economists told them that "a rate of interest high enough to stimulate any large volume of personal savings would seriously curtail investment." The Germans scoffed at that idea, and they encouraged savings by a high rate of interest. Instead of German investments being curtailed they were expanded. German industry made the most rapid strides in Europe.

**The Germans allowed fast depreciation of capital investment and gave special inducement to corporations to increase their investment in new plant and equipment. The American economists objected to this, saying that "it was an expenditure of tax funds which would otherwise have been collected by the government." Always the Americans suggested that the government should be dominant in the economy. The Germans completely disregarded this recommendation and went their own sweet way to prosperity.**

Finally the American report said that "the nostalgic hopes . . . looking toward a revival of the 19th Century role of a capital market are doomed to disappointment. The capital market plays no such role in any modern country and there is no prospect that it will." This is probably the most ridiculous statement in the report. It reveals the deep prejudice of American economists in favor of government action rather than individual action.

The capital market has since become the mainspring of German prosperity. It is also certainly the heart of American progress. But plainly Dr. Heller and his associates never had any confidence in the heart of the private capitalist system—the private capital market.

## *A Lesson for the US— Growth and Stability*

When I first commented in my column on the 1951 Hansen-Heller report on Germany, my purpose was

**This article is reprinted with permission from *Prosperity Through Freedom* by Lawrence Fertig (Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, 1961, $3.95). Fertig for 16 years has written a regular column of economic interpretation for the New York *World-Telegram & Sun* and other Scripps-Howard newspapers. He is a trustee of the Foundation for Economic Education at Irvington, New York.**



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

*People are like football players, eleven on each side, playing the game to the best of their ability, competing with each other according to rules previously fixed. The umpire watches the game very carefully to see that it is played according to rules, but the umpire does not himself start playing football.*

**—Dr. Ludwig Erhard**
**West German Minister for Economic Affairs**

not to embarrass the chairman of President Kennedy's Economic Council, although that may have been one result. Rather, my intention was to direct public thinking to the basic question of whether the economic philosophy represented by the Heller school of economics is right or wrong for the United States. This Heller school type of thinking dominates the Administration, and therefore the question is pertinent. Will it lead to a high degree of prosperity and maintain the free economic system in the United States?

The important point is that the Hansen-Heller report urged Germany to engage in deficit spending, to maintain a cheap money policy, to enlarge government economic activity and shrink the private area—the same policies which they advocate today for the United States. Economics Minister Erhard summarily rejected this advice. Instead he adopted a policy of balanced budgets, monetary restraint, encouragement of private enterprise, and incentive for individual effort. The result was what became known as "the miracle of German recovery." The progress and prosperity of Germany has been unequalled in the entire world. Shouldn't America follow Dr. Erhard's course and spurn the kind of economic nostrums that could have ruined Germany?

The first thing the Germans did was to institute currency reform and establish a hard, new *Reichsmark.* They vowed that they would never engage in inflationary government spending or inflationary monetary policies which would rob people of their earnings. Then, with sound money as a base Dr. Erhard said, "we decided upon and re-introduced the old rules of a free economy, the rules of *laissez-faire.* We abolished practically all control for allocation, prices and wages and replaced them with a price automatism controlled predominantly by money."

Imagine throwing out wage and price controls as early as 1948! When the United States eliminated controls five years later we were told by so-called liberal economists that this action would result in castastrophe.

**Tax rates in Germany were reduced—to provide greater personal incentive—to a point where the top individual tax rate was no more than 50 per cent. German depreciation allowances were permitted on business investment—although our Fair Deal "experts" said at the time this was bad. German interest rates were kept high to encourage savings and investment. German government expenses were held down and balanced budget was maintained. These policies were scorned by our experts.**

What was the result? From the moment, in 1948, when our Occupation Authority's authoritarian controls on the economy were abandoned, vigorous recovery began in Germany. In ten years production more than doubled and *real* wages—earning power—also more than doubled. By 1958 the Bonn government offered its citizens the right to buy ten- and twenty-gram bars of gold for 57 and 112 marks respectively. There was no rush for gold because people had faith in the soundness of the mark.

A comparison of those years with the situation in Britain under the Labor government in power at that time is interesting. Britain pursued the opposite policy. According to Economist David McCord Wright, British prices under inflation (1948-56) increased 45 per cent while German prices *fell* five per cent. While real wages in Germany more than doubled, British workers got barely a ten per cent increase. Under Germany's lower-cost production her manufactured exports rose from seven per cent of the world market to over 15 per cent. Her gold and dollar surplus soared, while the British declined.

But could this pace be maintained in 1960? people asked. The answer is that 1960 was one of the most prosperous years in German history. Her total product increased eight per cent in real terms—a fantastic record. There was no unemployment—the in-between-job registrants totaled less than one per cent of her work force. In 1960 her exports increased by 15 per cent, and she had a trade surplus of over a billion dollars. There is no record to equal this in the entire Western world.

Why, then, do we in the United States give heed to advice that might have ruined Germany had it been taken? We are now advised, as Germany was, to spend ourselves into prosperity by way of government deficits. We are told that government must spend more of the national income and individuals must spend less.

**Our tax rates choke business and curb individual effort, but they say that high taxes are necessary because high government spending is essential. Our depreciation schedules restrain industry investment in new plant and equipment—which is the very foundation of a higher standard of living for everyone. Yet Administration economists refuse to revise these schedules basically and instead come up with a piddling credit which is merely a gimmick.**

Administration economists urged a new law which would tax as income in the year property is sold, all the depreciation allowances which have accumulated over the years. This is economic lunacy, for it would freeze capital investment, depress real estate and other values, and spur contraction rather than expansion.

Germany proved that sound monetary policy encourages growth. Our New Frontier economists do not believe this. German experience proves that dynamic growth can be achieved by employing sound classical economic measures. But Administration economists today give no sign of understanding and believing these principles.

**REPRINTS of this section available: single copy 15c; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 for $10; 1,000 for $20. Order by section number and date of issue.**



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Three New Titles for Your Thoughtful Consideration

**PROSPERITY THROUGH FREEDOM,** by Lawrence Fertig, offers a solution to the one, basic economic problem facing us today. To protect our Freedoms, the author calls for a vigorous society which will limit the growth of omnipotent central government and provide the incentives necessary to stimulate *all* Americans in the search for a growing prosperity. This book *must* be read by the businessmen of the United States and utilized by them as a guide to intelligent action. *$3.95*

**REVOLT ON THE CAMPUS** clearly indicates that the Cause of Conservative Political Action is becoming the "clarion call" on hundreds of College campuses throughout the Nation. Stan Evans, now the Editor of *The Indianapolis News* and formerly associated with *Human Events*, has done an exhaustive job of research in gathering this material and arranging it in a fascinating presentation. His descriptions of the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists and The Young Americans for Freedom go a long way to dispell the misconception that these student groups are mere transitory phenomena. *REVOLT ON THE CAMPUS* is an important story to be read and analyzed by college students *and* their families. *$4.50*

**CHECK-OFF** is the second highly successful book written by Jim Campaigne, *Editor of The Indianapolis Star (AMERICAN MIGHT & SOVIET MYTH*-Regnery 1960). Herein he presents the dramatic story of the American laboring man, victimized by the Labor Bosses who care little for the welfare of their Union dues-payers. We have all read the copious headlines discussing Hoffa. Campaigne, for the first time, puts the spotlight of disclosure on another leader of the labor movement, Walter Reuther. With the Unions taking a growing interest in politics, it is mandatory that the Labor Bosses "come clean" with the American public. *$4.95*

## *—and an old favorite that remains indispensible*

**McCARTHY AND HIS ENEMIES** (Buckley & Bozell) enjoys a status that is priviledged, to say the very least. Originally published in 1954, it has become a basic reference work for the intelligent Conservative. The question of McCarthyism remains the most frequently discussed issue in the Liberal-Conservative dialogue. Not to know the *entire* McCarthy story is, in effect, to insure one's own downfall in any conversation with the "opposition." In brief, this is the basic hand-book for Conservatives in a thoroughly revised edition. *$2.95* (Paperbound only)

---

**THE HENRY REGNERY COMPANY**
**14 East Jackson Blvd.**
**Chicago 4, Ill.**

AMERICAN EPIC
_____ VOL. I
_____ VOL. II
_____ VOL. III @ 6.50 ea.

_____ PROS. THRU FREE. 3.95
_____ REVOLT ON CAMP. 4.50
_____ CHECK-OFF 4.95
_____ McCARTHY ETC. 2.95

Send to the following those titles indicated above. *Check enclosed.*

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

_____

Mail List
__ YES __ NO

We will be pleased to add your name to our Mailing List if you so indicate.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Vol. XIX, No. 3—Section III HUMAN EVENTS January 20, 1962

# COPE: Labor's Political Weapon

*By JAMESON G. CAMPAIGNE*

*"Such is the Forgotten Man . . . He keeps production going on. He contributes to the strength of the parties. He is flattered before election. He is strongly patriotic . . . Consequently, he is forgotten."*
William Graham Sumner, *The Forgotten Man*

The Political Action Committee of the CIO was founded by Sidney Hillman in 1943. This was not long after he had taken under his wing in Washington young Walter Reuther, then merely the head of the General Motors Division of the UAW. Three years later in 1947, the AFL also formed a political arm, the League of Political Education, which began to print and distribute material supporting local and Federal candidates for public office, and to raise funds by soliciting contributions. The merger in 1955 of the CIO with the AFL reached out in one direction to "organize the unorganized." At the same time it embarked on a major effort in political action.

These combined attacks were to be the sort of pincer movement familiar to military strategists. One prong of this offensive was economic, the other was political. Between them labor's leadership squeezed all other political and economic powers into an ever narrower compass. There was no other group in the United States which could match either the prepaid campaign power available when labor organizers were assigned to organize precincts, or the financial resources which the leaders could draw upon from the dues constantly refilling their treasuries. The Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 had forbidden labor leaders to make from union funds "any contribution or expenditure in connection with" election to any Federal office. Labor leaders, however, just ignored the law. They put unionism's political activity under their favorite heading of "education," and the courts have so far upheld their interpretation.

When the AFL and the CIO, just before their actual unification in 1955, joined their separate political arms, they called the political consolidation COPE, the Committee on Political Education. At the top of COPE was the AFL-CIO National Committee, composed of members of the AFL-CIO Executive Board, plus its international officers. To any reader of this book, it will now be evident that Walter Reuther would dominate such a group. When he could not dominate by power alone, he would do so by his superior energy, highly-paid staff research, and personal force of character.

*This chapter is condensed and reprinted with permission from* CHECK-OFF: Labor Bosses and Working Men *by Jameson G. Campaigne (Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, 1961, $4.95). Campaigne is editor of the Indianapolis* Star *and is the author of* American Might and Soviet Myth *(Regnery, 1960).*

Under the COPE National Committee were placed regional organizations to carry out its decisions across the nation. Every state was given a COPE division, with committees in each county and city to send out instructions down to the last union local.

There are seventy thousand AFL-CIO locals, and each is instructed by COPE how to set up techniques for political penetration. Available to such committees from COPE's technical staffs are the voting records of local candidates and national candidates for election or re-election. Such candidates are given scores from 1 to 100, depending on how they have voted. A candidate may have a perfect score; Senator Jack Kennedy scored 100 in 1960.

A constant series of pamphlets goes out from the central directorate to the approximately forty thousand committees and local organizations. Instructions are in pamphlet form with catchy titles: *How to Be A Wednesday Morning Quarterback, Tips for Block Workers,* and so on down a long list of astute grass-root political methods, which cover everything from conducting a one-man telephone campaign to making a house-to-house, block-by-block canvass involving hundreds of organizers. These organizers are, of course, already paid by the union locals for which they work. Their expenses in campaigning are viewed with a liberal eye and include reimbursement for use of their cars.

One of the most popular devices (and one which seems to me particularly significant) is the "home visit." Any worker who is one of the millions of AFL-CIO members, or one who is not, may open his door in the evening or on a Saturday to find a pair of smiling organizers on his doorstep. They will inquire if he and members of his family of voting age are registered. Has he information about all the candidates? The degree of care which is taken to maintain an appearance of impartiality as the organizers give out their educational material will vary with the locality and the hold which unionism's leadership has on the voter as an individual. It he is a checked-off man in the fullest sense of the word, very little impartiality may be shown. Even outright coercion may be used to get a man registered. At Sheboygan, for example, during the Kohler strike, the voting registration of strikers was checked by the local as the men entered the hall to pick up their food vouchers and assistance checks. The union paper even carried photographs of the desks in the union hall, and of the posters saying, "You don't count until you register." Below the photographs appeared several columns of newsprint with adverse remarks about the Republicans and favorable comment on the Democrats.

COPYRIGHT 1962 by HUMAN EVENTS


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Some locals stamp the dues books of members: "Registered Voter." Anyone without a stamp is indicating that he has not responded to the educational efforts of the leaders, so he is subject to all the fears of a man whose compulsory union membership puts his job at the mercy of the union. Sometimes a local will send a letter to its members instructing each man to have the official clerk who registers him sign a card to be mailed to union headquarters. The man will be told that he is expected to get the signed card off promptly. If he is not heard from by a certain date his name will be placed on a list of those who are on record for non-co-operation.

"Registration" is supposed to be just what the word says: registration to vote, and supposedly either party will do. Actually, however, the sole admissible party is, in nearly all cases, the Democrats. Of course the AFL-CIO Constitutional Congress, when the consolidation of the CIO and AFL was achieved, passed a resolution saying, "We reaffirm labor's traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances with any other group and of supporting worthy candidates, regardless of party affiliation." So when union organizers are making a "visit at home" to a union member on whom their grip is for some reason not quite certain, or if they are visiting someone who does not belong to the union, they may make a really vivid display of impartiality, praising the merits of both candidates. They may have just come from a call next door where the union member got the impression that he had to register as a Democrat or else. But his non-union neighbor will be led to believe that the organizers are simply fine American citizens anxious to have everyone exercise his voting privilege in a free country. Immigrants, in particular, are apt to be impressed by this evidence of dedicated democracy at work. Perhaps they will notice later that the literature left behind always seems to lead to a natural conclusion that the Democrat is the best man. But this literature has been put together by headquarters staffers who earn their salaries by being psychologically expert at anticipating public reaction. Generally the literature left behind by COPE's callers for an uncommitted householder is such a masterpiece of persuasive propaganda that it will not antagonize him anyhow.

There are hundreds of paid staff personnel at COPE headquarters and countless members of COPE part-time and full-time workers. Every organizer and business agent and every union official in the thirteen-million member AFL-CIO has the duty of working for COPE. COPE is an organization whose power over our national government, through its power over the electorate, has never before been equalled in a free country.

The power structure of COPE is the same as that laid down in Reuther's "plans." All decisions are in the hands of what he always liked to term an "overall" agency. In COPE's case this is the National Committee, of which he himself is the dominant member. Below are the state and regional organs which implement the central policy. All lines of power press down from the National Committee upon the local committees, and down again from the local committees upon the membership.

Political vote-getting seems a strange role for a union organizer—traditionally the idealistic militant of the barricades. But as Murray Kempton has written, "It is a long time since he marched in a united army for endless frontiers. The army's advance has ceased; it is bivouacked in lonely towns with no immediate prospect that it will lift its banner and march again. It is time to think of pensions. The complaints of one's wife drown out the fading rumble of the distant drum. The liberation of the toilers is no longer a consuming dream; like all other dreams, it has been reduced simply to a career." Indeed, what else can it be? As Kempton says, the "typical field organizer has put years in the job and is unfit for anything else except possibly employer labor relations, which is a shameful fate."

Old-timers of this sort, reinforced by the thousands of young men who are recruited from high schools and colleges every year into professional political unionism, swarm out at election time from the central hive, which is COPE. For them to hope for idealism or personal significance in an organization of its size and kind is impossible. The cynicism and soul-selling of the "organization men," analyzed by William H. Whyte in his book by that title, is a minor phenomenon compared to the state of mind which dominates these people. They are faceless men, without identity and without power. They have no hope but to advance little by little up the endless ladders of union careerism, where the top positions seem always to be occupied by people too entrenched to be dislodged. Once, in 1957 and 1958, there was a movement among certain union organizers to "organize and bargain collectively" on their own behalf. They tried to form a union. This group of people inside an organization whose own enormous national power was based on the right to "organize and bargain collectively," was trying to obtain from the entrenched leadership the same right for themselves. In the Executive Council, Walter Reuther is said to have spoken for half an hour against recognition. The explanation was that union organizers are "managerial employes" and their duties cannot be discussed on the same level as factory or office jobs. The ladder of promotion inside the machine was supposed to be sufficiently rewarding to its workers without any outside guarantees.

After years of constantly smoother organization, and more intensive consolidation at the top, the number of good jobs in career unionism has shrunk. Organizational efficiency lets the chiefs constantly take more power into their own hands. The powers of the men-in-the-middle diminish correspondingly. An illustration is the staff of the UAW today. A staff job used to bring in an income which exceeded that of an auto worker in the shop by about one hundred and fifty per cent. An auto worker earned about $100 a week, while a staff member got $153, with additions of $35 in tax-free expense money, about $100 for an automobile, around $15 a week to a fund for ultimate severence pay, and certain insurance and medical prerequisites, which in all could amount to an income of about $12,500 each year. But in 1959, salaries were cut five per cent and the staff was pared from 750 to 580 persons. Thus the space separating the rulers from the ruled has steadily increased. There is a larger and emptier power gap between leaders and led. It should



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

*HILLMAN*

*REUTHER*

be remembered, too, that status inside unions has always been based not on the amount of money a man is making but on the power he has. The increase in the power gap between leaders and led is, therefore, greater than mere figures can show.

The power of the union leaders over such an organization as COPE is complete. Some question COPE's ability to control its political candidates after their election. But a candidate elected with the help of COPE is playing a dangerous game if he opposes the wishes of his backers. Usually he understands his position in advance. If he is a lesser office-holder he may even be asked to sign a pledge that he will support the platform endorsed by the union, or that he will clear all campaign literature with a COPE committee. Usually, however, such measures are not necessary. A candidate who gets COPE's support knows that if he fails to please labor's leadership he will be punished by being put out of office.

Michigan, the home state of Reuther's UAW, was seized by Reuther's UAW political machine long before COPE came into existence. As early as 1947 Reuther worked out a program with one of his lieutenants, August Scholle, President of the Michigan CIO Council. This program embraced most of the techniques since developed by COPE, except that they were more visible and open violence played a part.

In any case, the PAC, while it was not as sophisticated as COPE became later, did take over a weak Democratic Party in Michigan. It did turn it into a strong machine by getting voters indoctrinated and registered. It did capture this once Republican state for the Democrats. Governor G. Mennen Williams became so careful never to make any move that might offend Walter Reuther that when John Gunaca beat up the father of a Kohler striker and was said to have helped cause the old man's death, Governor Williams refused to have him extradited from Michigan to stand trial.

COPE has been enormously successful in its invasion of the Democratic Party. With COPE, Reuther has advanced much farther toward controlling the United States government than would have been possible if labor had developed its own third party. At COPE's Washington headquarters there is a central card file of all 13.5 million AFL-CIO members, with voting registration noted, as well as area, local union, and place of employment. In Washington, too, hundreds of labor officials from all over the country keep track of COPE's senators and COPE's congressmen, plus aspiring senators and congressmen, and all the people in the swarming Washington agencies who do not wish to offend COPE and may some day need its help. Unions are required now publicly to report their political expenditures, but the reported expenditures mean nothing, since the salaries of organizers and the others who actually form the machine are not included. As the political arm of the AFL-CIO, COPE has more than four hundred local units. The combined union membership is spread out through the entire electorate. Other giant unions have followed COPE in establishing similar political arms.

The Reuther brothers act as a team at the top of the political machinery of COPE. Roy became co-director with Walter of the UAW's Citizenship Department handling internal political indoctrination. Victor is a roving international observer, in touch with labor attaches at the various United States embassies throughout the world.

Immense sums are available to the union elite for political purposes. In 1958, the thirty-two union groups outspent the Democratic Party, and this was just in reported expenditures. Only what is spent for direct political contributions in Federal elections must be reported. Neither unions nor corporations may use money from their treasuries for such purposes. But they may, in some states, draw upon their treasuries to back local and state candidates. And, of course, they can spend dues money for "education."

The programs put forward by COPE are usually followed by labor's other political agencies, in spite of the rivalry among the leaders of the giant unions. One of the chief aims is to uphold compulsory unionism. In one state alone, two million dollars is estimated to have been spend to fight passage of a right-to-work law. Compulsory unionism is the keystone of the power of labor's leaders. Their kingdoms would shrink drastically without it. Other targets are limitation of corporate profits and extension of government enterprises such as TVA—a drive supplemented by working for limitation of private initiative. Offshore oil wells, for example, must be developed by the central government, not by private oil companies. This drive is being made in the exact direction of all the goals which Reuther's "plans" put forword.

Walter Reuther's personal power has grown so great that he probably realizes that if it was understood, it would shock and alarm the public. So now, where he once welcomed publicity, he shuns it. He was in Los Angeles during the Democratic Convention which nominated President Kennedy. George Meany was also present and they brought with them the National Director of COPE and his deputy, plus a chief public relations director, chief lobbyist, and chief economist. No press conference was held. Neither Reuther nor Meany appeared conspicuously anywhere. No member of the group was ever caught in action by the sharp eye of television. They stayed in their hotel suites and worked from there through political office holders under their control and delegates to the convention who were CIO-AFL officers or organizers.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From the beginning an obstacle to complete domination of the Democratic Party has been the Senate. In 1958, for example, 25 Senatorial candidates backed by COPE won. Only 7 lost. Of 294 House candidates supported by COPE, 183 were elected. COPE felt with reason that it was responsible for the huge Democratic majority in Congress in 1958. But Congress did not pay off with the legislation union leaders wanted. Instead it passed the Landrum-Griffin bill, which labor bosses opposed even after it had been emasculated. They claimed, as Reuther did, that unionism's rank and file must clean its own house without interference. The reason Congress was able to resist the will of labor's leaders was that in both House and Senate—but particularly in the Senate—the Republicans under the Eisenhower administration were able to combine effectively with conservative Democrats. Thus they were able to outvote the men from COPE.

The Reuthers were determined that this would not happen under the Kennedy administration. The 1960 Convention was the scene of vigorous maneuvers against the Southern conservatives. For example, the strong civil rights plank which went into the Democratic Party platform in Los Angeles was attributed to pressure for human rights by the liberal leaders of labor. But the plank actually served another purpose, less visible but more important. This was to drive the Southern conservatives into a near walkout. A Reuther aide, quoted by Roscoe Born, labor reporter during the convention for the *Wall Street Journal,* said "We're not trying to provoke the South into bolting but we're not willing to compromise to keep them in the party either. We can win without them."

A union president stated further, "There's no question about it—political realignment is the big pitch. I don't know that all of us have reasoned it out as far ahead as Walter has but we're going along with him."

As the Kennedy administration embarked on its first year, the Reuther influence was thrown behind every plan to increase the scope of government intervention into new phases of economic activity. The full weight of COPE's political power was exerted on congressmen and senators to push through massive new welfare programs in the field of public housing, increased social security benefits, Federal aid to education and the program of Secretary of Agriculture Freeman to impose tighter controls over American farming. The partial success of President Kennedy's domestic program in Congress must be largely attributed to the constant pressure of the COPE machine upon members of Congress.

The Reuthers exert their influence in the field of foreign affairs, as well. Of course Victor Reuther works through the labor attaches of the State Department behind the scenes and it is impossible to tell how powerful his influence is upon the lower echelons of our foreign service. Walter Reuther's first excursion into this field under the Kennedy administration came when he accepted Kennedy's suggestion to form the "Tractors for Castro" committee with Mrs. Roosevelt and Milton Eisenhower. Or perhaps this was Walter Reuther's own idea. Certainly he used the full publicity facilities of the UAW in pushing what appeared to many to be a violation of the Lagon Act which specifically bars private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments. His lieutenants in the UAW helped in the organization and direction of the effort to pay ransom to the Cuban dictator.

It seems quite clear that today the temper of the nation is conservative. The Reuther positions on both domestic and foreign affairs are clearly minority positions, yet with the backing of COPE, Reuther and Kennedy have been able to push Congress into still greater social welfare and domestic spending programs. In 1960 a nationwide Gallup Poll showed that even though registered Democrats are in the majority, 51 per cent of the voters consider themselves conservatives—42 per cent in the East, 58 per cent in the Midwest, 55 per cent in the South, and 50 per cent in the Far West. Congress, however, was pushed in the opposite direction by the combined efforts of Kennedy and COPE.

Reuther with his tightly organized minority has been able to use his political influence to help the President push through much of the "liberal" domestic program that COPE had imposed upon the Democratic Party Platform. The President owes a great deal to the Reuthers, therefore. We can be sure that Walter Reuther will, like John L. Lewis, be demanding his quid pro quo from the Kennedy administration in the future. Just as he moved into greater and greater power within the union movement, so he now will seek greater and greater power over the councils of the government of the United States.

But there is one encouraging fact today which should not be overlooked. Walter Reuther is notably averse to letting other people use him as he uses them. The similarity in background and character between the Reuther brothers and the Kennedy brothers should be kept in mind. Although the two brother-teams can work together for common purposes, it is not in the nature of either team to let itself be dominated by the other. They may very well collide.

However, this probability, while encouraging, does not diminish the danger of the power that has been built up by the Reuthers. For the danger lies in the *character* of this power. It has become a force which while it talks of democracy, destroys democracy—while it praises human rights, denies human rights—while it speaks of education, turns education into propaganda —and while it claims to protect the individual, crushes individuals. As the often quoted Lord Acton said, "Power tends to corrupt: absolute power tends to corrupt absolutely."

Standing virtually outside the law, imposing their will on millions by coercion and propaganda, electing political candidates and influencing national policies, labor's baronies are the "monopoly trusts" of the twentieth century.

Where are the "trust busters?"

**REPRINTS of this section are available: Single copy, 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.**



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Tape Recorded Highlights of Political Action Conference Ready Soon

The entire Third HUMAN EVENTS litical Action Conference was re-rded on tape and will soon be ready r distribution. The speeches made at is historic Conference will be of stimable value in your political ganization meetings, and as special atures on local radio stations.

The stirring impact of the voices of leading Conservative statesmen and litical experts can recreate the oving spirit of the Conference for ur local audience, and assist you in pplying the information and inspira-on necessary for Conservative victory the 1962 Congressional elections.

Freshmen members of Congress scribe how they won in Liberal-ntrolled areas. State legislators who on as Republicans in the Democratic-ntrolled deep South tell how it was ne. A leading expert on Communist ainwashing describes its effectiveness d how it plays on the soft streak in nerica. High ranking members of ngress call for defense of Conserva-ve principles, and a return to Con-itutional government, free enterprise, dividual liberty and a strong foreign licy. Special poll challengers describe w they stopped vote-frauds, and how u can do the same thing. All these d more are in the tape-recorded ghlights from the Third HUMAN VENTS Political Action Conference.

At this moment, our editors and cording engineers are preparing this ckage for reproduction, and it will available in a few days.

The speeches and questions and swers have been edited to hold them ithin the time limits specified. To sure of early delivery, reserve your ckage, or the individual speeches you ll need.

The price of the entire package—eches and question and answer ses-ns—including the cost of the tape, $80. Individual speeches and question d answer sessions will be $3 per 15 nute reel, $5.75 per half hour reel, d $8.75 per 45 minute reel.

**Enclosed is my check for $..... Bill me on delivery** ☐

**Enter my order for the following delivery:**

**Complete package of Conference Highlights $80** ☐

**Please send me the tapes checked off below:** ☒

## TAPES AVAILABLE

### Third HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Admiral Ben Moreell<br>Keynote Address | | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 2. | John Tower<br>Senator, Texas | Speech | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 3. | Tower Question and Answer | | 30 minutes | $5.75 ☐ |
| 4. | William E. Miller<br>National GOP Chairman | Speech | 30 minutes | $5.75 ☐ |
| 5. | Miller Question and Answer | | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 6. | Bob Wilson<br>GOP Congressional Campaign Chairman | Speech | 30 minutes | $5.75 ☐ |
| 7. | Wilson Question and Answer | | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 8. | Katharine St. George<br>Congresswoman, New York | Speech | 30 minutes | $5.75 ☐ |
| 9. | St. George Question and Answer | | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 10. | Major William E. Mayer<br>Communist brainwashing techniques and how they play on the soft streak in America. | Speech | 30 minutes | $5.75 ☐ |
| 11. | Mayer Question and Answer | | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 12. | Charles Boineau<br>GOP Member, South Carolina Legislature<br>How a Republican won in the solid South for the first time in nearly a hundred years. | Speech | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 13. | James E. Bromwell<br>Congressman, Iowa | Speech | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 14. | Jack Cox, Speech, Question and Answer<br>GOP Candidate, Governor of Texas | | 45 minutes | $8.75 ☐ |
| 15. | Durward G. Hall<br>GOP Congressman, Missouri | Speech | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 16. | Hall Question and Answer | | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 17. | Kenneth Kohler<br>GOP Member, Texas Legislature<br>How his organization proved that the Tower election was not a political accident, and that it can be done again in the South. | Speech | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 18. | Kohler and Boineau, Joint Question and Answer Session | | 30 minutes | $5.75 ☐ |
| 19. | Fulton Lewis, Jr.<br>Syndicated Columnist<br>Calls for a housecleaning of the State Department, and the Foreign Service, based on recent debacles in both. | Speech | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 20. | Lewis Question and Answer | | 30 minutes | $5.75 ☐ |
| 21. | Stuart Paine | Speech | 30 minutes | $5.75 ☐ |
| 22. | Paine Question and Answer | | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 23. | John J. Rhodes<br>Congressman, Arizona<br>The story of the Special Poll Challengers in Louisville, and how they helped Conservatives win the recent election there. | Speech | 30 minutes | $5.75 ☐ |
| 24. | Albert Quie<br>Congressman, Minnesota | Speech | 15 minutes | $3 ☐ |
| 25. | Quie and Bromwell Joint Question and Answer Session | | 30 minutes | $5.75 ☐ |

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# *Self Reliance And Pennsylvania Politics*

*By THEODORE L. HUMES*

FEDERAL PARTICIPATION (read control) in the development of America's communities has been pronounced "inevitable and irreversible" by Democratic Senator Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania's peripatetic exponent of Regimentation Unlimited.

Speaking in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, recently at one of the ever-present regional conferences on community development called by national and state agencies, Senator Clark stated that "the traditional picture of an America of self-reliant communities, full of self-reliant people, enjoying home rule, going it alone without help from anybody, is a romantic one that dates back to the New England town meeting—but it won't work—local communities are no longer capable of handling such power."

**Pennsylvanians after almost six years have lost their capacity to be either shocked or amused by Mr. Clark's utterances—for they know well of his propensity for what James Madison called "the old trick of turning every contingency into a resource for accumulating force in the government."**

*CLARK*

Although one may oppose Mr. Clark's philosophy and logic, one must admire his pertinacity, his constancy of purpose and his unswerving devotion to the International Power Elite. In proclaiming the inevitability of the Super State, he is ebulliently confident—far from the jaded escapist that his opponents depict him.

To say that he has succeeded by one way or another in alienating the powers that be in his own party, as well as practically every voting segment in the state, is no great exaggeration. Some of his airy-fairy abstractions even embarrass Davey Lawrence, a political Bourbon from way back. In spite of the sharp controversy which surrounds him, in spite of Mr. Clark's belief in the magic efficacy of a State-planned society, he is an even bet at this moment to succeed to a second term in the Senate.

**That is, unless the Republican organization abandons forthwith its Olympian neutrality and selects a capable candidate to oppose him. With the primaries less than five months away, the list of aspirants mentioned as potential opponents to Senator Clark is a curious mixture of New Dealers, Middle of the Roaders and Accommodationists.**

There is widespread belief in the state that the mood of the electorate is decidedly conservative. This is borne out by the stunning upset victory of Judge Henry X. O'Brien for the State Supreme Court over Anne X. Alpern, a protege of Governor David Lawrence and the object of the most vigorous campaign for a judicial post in the state's history.

Miss Alpern had the entire Establishment behind her, including practically all of the state's major news organs. Yet, with relatively little money and organizational support, Judge O'Brien, who rejected the appeal of his opponent to class distinctions, won with over 2.5 million votes.

The point to be made is that a real opportunity exists for electing a true conservative to replace one of the Senate's most articulate centralists. Defeat of Senator Clark, possibly next to Senator J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), represents a golden opportunity to make a net gain for limited government and individual freedom. Pennsylvania should be given a clear-cut choice between the Statism of Joe Clark and a candidate opposed to everything he stands for.

The hour is late. The stimulus and the machinery is there. Who is the Prometheus who will give it animation?

*(Mr. Humes is a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, consulting economist.)*

***HELPING WITH THE DIGGING***

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## *Practical Politics—IX*

# Campaign Information

NOT EVERY CAMPAIGN organization can afford to hire professional poll-takers to take the pulse of the voters in its area. But if sufficient funds are available, a professional poll of your district will be useful and informative for practical reasons.

The information gathered in such a poll will tell you where your candidate is communicating his ideas and where he is falling short of selling his message. It will give you an idea as to which issues are hitting home and which are not. And it will suggest ways in which you can improve upon the efforts you are already making, cementing the gains you have achieved. In short, it can show you the guns that need more ammunition.

An elementary axiom of politics is the one that says: *Don't waste effort on the opposition's voters.* Contrary to popular opinion, campaigns are not won or lost on the strength of the appeal made to independents, but rather on how well you motivate people with latent beliefs the same as yours to go to the polls and vote. A professional poll will tell you exactly where to find these voters, what issues are most important to them, and how well you have been reaching them.

**If your poll shows a basic communication block, with the voters just not getting the message, don't blame it on the idea—blame it on the way you're presenting the message.**

You know the principles of conservative government to be sound. You know the concepts of constitutionally-structured republics to be valid. Therefore, your neighbors will understand and agree if you present the issues in terms they can understand and relate them to issues that affect your city.

A VOTER'S INFORMATION PROGRAM is usually well received and downright helpful to not only the citizens of your community, but to the political group sponsoring the drive. As an example, let's take the 10th District of Virginia, where in 1955 some citizens published a simple, mimeographed explanation of what had to be done in order to register and vote. In this case, the district Republican organization got the idea and carried it through. The district chairman sat down and wrote a clear, concise list of who can vote, what to do if you are in the military service, if you are a newcomer, or if you are an absentee voter.

The reverse side of the leaflet contained a tear-out sheet which could be checked off and sent with a check to the reader's city or county treasurer. The explanations were simple and the amount due for *every* different circumstance was listed.

**In the next five years, the mimeographed sheet grew to a printed handout which cost only a few hundred dollars per 10,000 copies. Soon it was in use by the Republican party across the entire state with both the gratitude and the appreciation of voters in all election districts.**

Further articles in this series will be written from time to time. If you, in your own district, have ideas for future articles, send them to HUMAN EVENTS. We'll check them with recognized authorities and print them for others to share.


## Joseph D. Waggonner
## Taped Interview—$7

JOSEPH D. WAGGONNER, newly elected Congressman from the 4th District of Louisiana, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. Mr. Waggonner declares that he was elected because he was more conservative than his Republican opponent, and that the increasing conservatism throughout America is attaching itself not to parties but to individuals. He observes further, that the insurgent conservatism in America will make itself felt to an important degree on the newly convened Congressional session.

This 12½-minute tape-recorded interview is the second in the 1962 series of HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEWS.

The price for single interviews is $7. If you enter an order for one interview a month the price is $6, one a week $5; $1 is refunded for each tape returned.

Other interviews which you may wish to have are listed below. They are previous numbers of HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.

1962

1. W. J. B. Dorn (D.-S.C.)

1961

| | |
|---|---|
| 42. Melvin R. Laird (R.-Wisc.) | 32. Carroll D. Kearns (R.-Pa.) |
| 41. Michael J. Bernstein | 31. G. C. Cunningham (R.-Neb.) |
| 40. V. W. Thomson (R.-Wisc.) | 30. William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.) |
| 39. A. I. Selden, Jr. (D.-Ala.) | 29. James E. Bromwell (R.-Iowa) |
| 38. Frank J. McNamara | 28. John B. Anderson (R.-Ill.) |
| 37. William B. Widnall (R.-N.J.) | 27. Ralph F. Beermann (R.-Neb.) |
| 36. Laurence Curtis (R.-Mass.) | 26. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) |
| 35. Elmer J. Hoffman (R.-Ill.) | 25. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) |
| 34. John R. Pillion (R.-N.Y.) | 24. Jamie L. Whitten (D.-Miss.) |
| 33. Robert C. Wilson (R.-Calif.) | 23. Robert R. Barry (R.-N.Y.) |

The 12½- minute length of these interviews makes them ideal for a 15-minute radio program. Many serve as the weekly highlight of organization meetings.

Help your organization and your community to *BE INFORMED ON TIME. Write now for* HUMAN EVENTS *CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.*

410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Bound Volume of Human Events

## Six Month Edition—July thru December, 1961

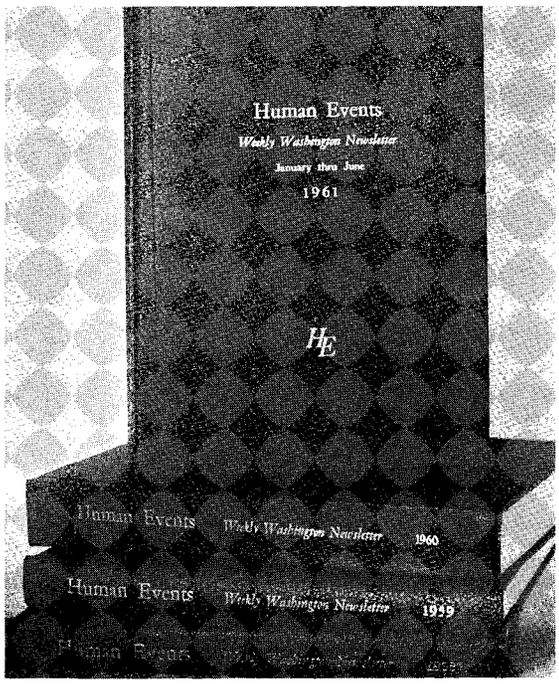
## Pre-Publication Price—$9.50

### After February 28—$15

HUMAN EVENTS is now publishing twice as many pages as one and one-half years ago. Where we were once able to bind a full year of HUMAN EVENTS in one volume, we are now forced, due to size and cost, to publish two semi-annual editions of this popular reference piece.

Each six-month volume contains the entire collection of approximately 420 pages that appear in HUMAN EVENTS during that period. In addition, there are about 20 pages of cross-index (compiled by the Decker & Baker Indexing Servince), and the Table of Contents.

Covered with beautiful blue Fabrikoid cloth, printed with gold-leaf lettering and bound by Washington's most expert quality craftsmen, the volume will be a handsome addition to your collection of the best in conservative literature.




Costs prohibit us from printing more than a limited quantity of these books. Usually they are sold out before the next edition is ready for binding. THERE CAN BE NO REPRINTING OF THE VOLUME. Once sold, there will be no more. To insure the continuity of HUMAN EVENTS in your library, you must place an order to reserve your copy TODAY. Orders will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis.

To encourage EARLY orders for this Bound Volume, HUMAN EVENTS makes this special offer: If you order your copy before February 28, you can take advantage of the special pre-publication price of $9.50. You need not pay now. We will bill you *after* you receive the book, if you wish. After February 28, the price of this volume will be $15. You save $5.50—*more than one-third*—by ordering now!

To reserve your copy TODAY, use this order blank. Check the appropriate box, fill in your name and address, and return it to us immediately. YOU NEED NOT PAY UNTIL AFTER YOU HAVE RECEIVED YOUR BOUND VOLUME. Delivery about February 28th.

**ORDER BLANK**

**HUMAN EVENTS 410 First Street, S. E., Wash. 3, D. C.**

☐ Send me the HUMAN EVENTS BOUND VOLUME for July through December, 1961, as soon as it is available.

Also send HUMAN EVENTS BOUND VOLUME:

☐ January thru June, 1961—$15
☐ 1960—$20 ☐ 1956—$20

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me
☐ Bill My Company

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Political Action Conference

## *Attendance Record Set; Winning in '62 Stressed*

PRIOR ATTENDANCE RECORDS were shattered January 5-6 as conservatives from all over the nation pledged themselves anew to conservative victory in 1962 at the Third HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference.

**Total registration passed the 450 mark, exceeding the total for the second conference last July by 50.**

Admiral Ben Moreell, USN (Ret.), of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Americans for Constitutional Action, was the keynote speaker.

Principal addresses were delivered by Representative William E. Miller (N. Y.), Republican National Chairman; Senator John Tower (Texas); Representative Katharine St. George (N. Y.); Representative John J. Rhodes (Ariz.); and Representative Robert C. (Bob) Wilson (Calif.), Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

Other members of Congress who spoke during the two-day conference were Representative Albert H. Quie (Minn.), James E. Bromwell (Iowa), and Durward G. Hall (Mo.).

Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, another scheduled speaker, was unable to attend because of a last-minute attack of laryngitis. A resolution of regrets and best wishes was adopted during the dinner meeting, January 6.

Other speakers were radio commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., who recently concluded his 25th year on the Mutual Broadcasting System; Texas gubernatorial candidate Jack Cox; State Representatives Charles E. Boineau, Jr., of South Carolina and Kenneth Kohler of Texas, who within the past six months won election as Republicans in their native states; Army Major William E. Mayer, a neuropsychiatrist who has specialized in Communist brainwashing of American prisoners in Korea; and Stuart Paine of Louisville, Kentucky, who described the poll-challenge campaign which played a big role in the phenomenal GOP successes in Louisville in November.

*BUCKING THE CURRENT*

THE CONFERENCE took place at Washington's famed Sheraton-Park Hotel on Connecticut Avenue. During the meeting, the dates of July 13 and July 14, 1962, were announced for the next such gathering.

During his searing attack on Kennedy Administration foreign and domestic policies, Representative Miller urged those attending to do everything possible to elect opponents of socialized welfare programs, such as Federal aid to education and financing of medical care of the aged through social security.

The GOP chieftain reminded his listeners that the nation is governed by majority rule, adding:

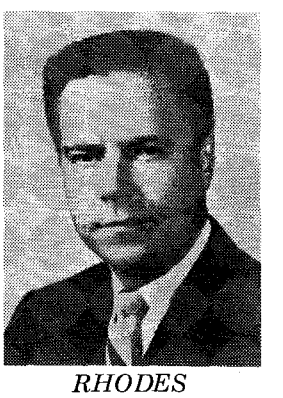
**"If 51 per cent of the people want to be Federally born, Federally housed, Federally subsidized and finally buried in a Federal box, they are going to get it."**

*WILSON*

*MILLER*

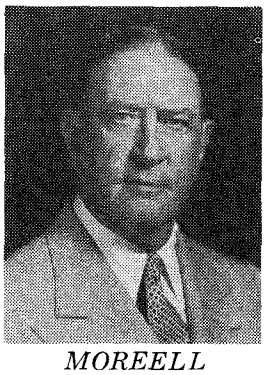
*TOWER*

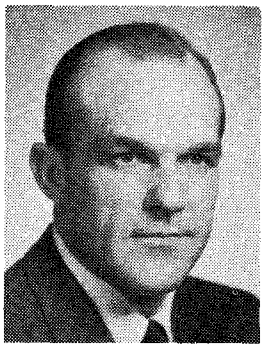
*MRS. ST. GEORGE*


*RHODES*

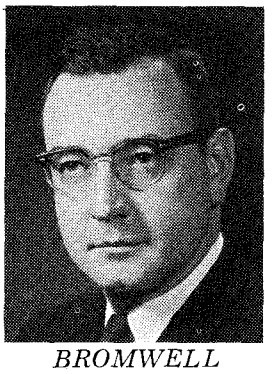
COPYRIGHT 1962 by HUMAN EVENTS

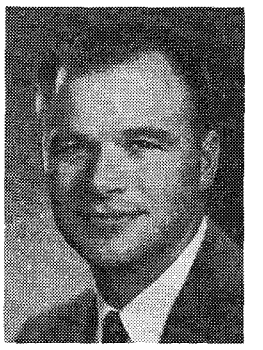

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


MOREELL


COX

LEWIS


BROMWELL


QUIE

Referring to Berlin, Representative Miller said the United States should have knocked down the Berlin wall "brick by brick" last August. Turning to Cuba, the GOP National Chairman said the Kennedy Administration has not learned that American might should "never, never be committed" without a guarantee of success.

Senator Tower said conservatives, in order to be effective politically, must go to work at the precinct and block levels within the framework of an established party. This was also stressed by Representative Rhodes.

The Arizonan told the gathering that the American people are beginning to recognize "that they have been listening to the 'siren song' of something-for-nothing for many years and as a result see themselves ending up on the shoals of collectivism at home and disaster abroad.

**"This awakening is the genesis of the conservative resurgence in the United States," Rhodes added.**

Representative St. George bore down heavily on Kennedy Administration foreign policies. The New York Congresswoman accused the Administration of consistently forsaking US allies in the United Nations. She also scored Administration policies regarding Cuba and Berlin.

Representative Wilson accused the Kennedy Administration of using "tarpot tactics" in its attack on conservatives. The Administration, Wilson charged, is "vainly attempting to hide its own blunders and weak-kneed policies beneath a pall of baseless and nonsensical charges against those who oppose it."

Representatives Quie and Bromwell took part in a discussion of 1961 Administration programs and the prospects for 1962. Quie attacked Kennedy's farm program, while Bromwell hit the constantly-increasing Federal payroll.

"The representative form of government in this Republic is on trial today and will stand or fall on the basis of what happens in November, 1964," Representative Hall told his listeners. Asked if conservative opposition to the Kennedy program would cause heavy penalties at the polls this year, the Missouri Congressman replied, "I would love to be blamed for saving America's representative form of government."

THREE SPEAKERS who grappled hard—and successfully—with the intricacies of politics at the local level made lasting impressions on those attending.

Stuart Paine of Louisville told about the gigantic task of training GOP poll-watchers for last fall's city and county elections—a task which aided in the overthrow of an entrenched Democratic machine in Louisville.

**State legislators Boineau, 38, of South Carolina and Kohler, 31, of Texas told how they marshalled the forces which led them to victory in August and November, respectively. They became the first Republicans in their state legislatures. Boineau stressed that he appealed to voters as Americans, not as members of special interest groups. Kohler pointed out that, although he ran for state office, he pointed to the dangers of creeping Federal controls.**

Another Texan stressing the same thing was former Democrat Jack Cox of Breckenridge. A small businessman in the oil-drilling business, Cox received about 45 per cent of the vote in Texas' 1960 Democratic gubernatorial primary. This year he seeks the same office as a Republican.

**"The conservatives in the nation will prevail if they fight and if they know *how* to fight," Cox said. "If we are going to start correcting the whole (the mess in Washington), we've got to start correcting the parts and the states are parts," he added.**

Commentator Lewis called for a thorough housecleaning of the State Department, which he accused of repeated blunders. Blaming this on the high number of Civil Service-protected officials and career Foreign Service officers, Lewis said the Department is an entity unto itself. The newscaster also warned conservatives against the ever-increasing encroachment of the Executive Branch upon the powers of Congress.

Major Mayer, who is expected to testify this month when a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee opens an investigation into "military muzzling," said this nation must recognize that it has serious ethical and moral problems.

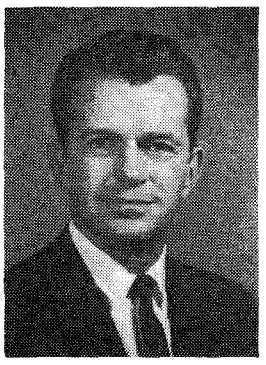
"We don't want to feel that some indoctrination in Americanism is necessary when a man becomes 18 or 20 and puts on a uniform," he said. Mayer, who has spoken frequently to anti-Communist organizations, labeled communism "the greatest external threat which has ever faced America."

Mrs. Jessica Payne of Huntington, West Virginia, summed up the feeling of many of those attending with this comment at the concluding session January 6:

**"So many groups like this meet, eat and retreat . . . Let us meet, often; let us eat, not so much; and let us retreat, never."**

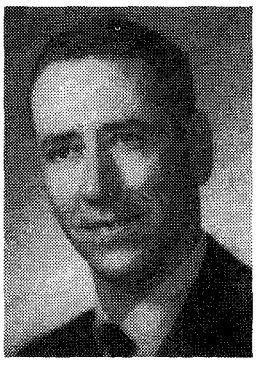


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

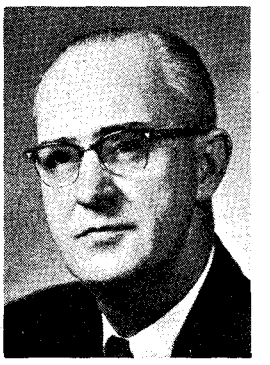


BOINEAU

MAYER



KOHLER



HALL

Human Events
POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

## Conference Echoes ...

*Admiral Ben Moreell, USN (Ret.), chairman of the board, Americans for Constitutional Action:*

We are forsaking the God "whose service is perfect freedom," and in his place we are installing a graven image, a gold-plated Colossus, the Giant State. We bow our heads to him because he promises us food, clothing, housing, medical care, education, security from womb to tomb, comforts, luxuries, entertainment, "bread and circuses." And all that he demands in return is that we surrender to him our lives, our liberties and our right to do what we will with what is rightfully ours.

We have succumbed to the lure of the "personality cult, denounced so loudly but practiced so vigorously by Mr. Khrushchev. We have "fallen for" the age-old fraud, vociferously propagated by power-hungry men —that election or appointment to public office endows them not only with power but also with wisdom. So we bend the knee and doff the hat in obeisance to men who are trying to play God!

*Representative William E. Miller (N. Y.), Republican National Chairman:*

As far as the two-party system in the United States is concerned, we are practically at the crossroads.

Big government has its one hand in everybody's business and the other hand in everybody's pocket.

The Administration never learned that you never, never commit American power without a guarantee of success.

We want to be called in before the takeoffs and not after the crash landings.

The Federal government never appropriates a dollar without sending with it a measure of control.

We (Republicans) are afraid that when a government is big enough to give you everything you want, it is big enough to take it all away from you.

*Senator John Tower (Texas):*

I think that I represent the majority opinion of the people of the United States.

We conservatives have a golden opportunity in the '62 elections.

The liberals have been far smarter politicians than we have been.

We are up against the Liberal Establishment which is smart, clever and determined.

We can't win by shouting slogans. We've got to get to work on the block and precinct levels.

The liberals outspend us; don't think they don't when they have organizations like COPE.

I hope none of you are businessmen who say, "I can't give money because it will hurt my business." If you don't pitch in and help, you won't have a business.

*Congressman Robert C. Wilson (Calif.), Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee:*

Kennedy has made more mistakes in his first seven months than Truman made in all seven years.

President Kennedy made over 500 promises in the '60 campaign. We have made a record of those he has kept and it shows he has kept only 27.

He was a "promising" candidate but has become the most nonperforming President in history.

Do you know what simple phrases the military men cannot say?

"Soviet infiltration menacing this nation . . . "

"The insidious ideology of world communism . . ."

If the Kennedy Administration wants to muzzle people, rather than muzzling Admiral Burke and General Walker, they should put a muzzle on Senator Fulbright.

Isn't "Better dead than Red" and "Better brave than slave" in the same tradition as "Give me liberty or give me death?"

*Congressman John J. Rhoades (Ariz.):*

The liberal's methods are of the hit and miss variety. The liberal has not the vaguest notion of where he is heading, but has the conviction that as long as he is in charge it will be Utopia.

. . . the two delusions of liberal foreign policy:

One, that material well-being will cure all the world's ills. And, two, that we can provide this material well-being.

We must begin the job of winning this cold war . . . by putting every conceivable obstacle in the way of world communism. Reports coming in say that the Red Chinese government is tottering. I say, let's give it a push.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

*Congressman James E. Bromwell (Iowa):*

I think . . . there are some questions which should be asked of every person who seeks to exercise governmental authority and who asks for your support. I suggest these questions and others: Are there powers which for the good of the people should be denied to government? Are there powers which should be reserved to the elected representatives of the people? Is the power to tax, in fact, the power to destroy? And if it is, may destruction be worked piecemeal? Does power corrupt? Does absolute power corrupt absolutely? Is there a relationship between property rights and civil rights? And does liberty belong only to those who love it?

*Congressman Albert H. Quie (Minn.):*

Some people feel that in the Federal government we can make the wise decision as to the operation of every farm in America. I don't see how people can be so blind to what we have achieved thus far and try and throw off the system—political and economic—that has made us great in the past.

And agricultural legislation in this country, by definition, must either move in the direction of freeing agriculture or limiting its freedom, and the more you limit its freedom, the closer you come to killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

*Stuart Paine, Louisville, Kentucky:*

We started in Louisville and Jefferson County employing a very vigorous program of special challenging in the May primary . . . because it came to us . . . as a result of the HUMAN EVENTS write-up of Cook County that political campaigns result in elections either being won or lost or stolen after the campaign is over. That is, on election day.

I don't think a conservative can lose an election anyplace in the United States, but I think it can be stolen from him . . . We only had 100 poll watchers for 179 precincts. Every place we had a poll watcher we either won the precinct or we broke even; every place where we did not, they beat us something like 68 to 2, 58 to 3, so what would you think?

*State Representative Charles E. Boineau of South Carolina:*

The Washington octopus almost daily pulls into its many arms more of our individual freedoms. This pell-mell rush to complete Federal domination must be halted . . . The Kennedy's since they had taken office . . . increased the national debt at the rate of a million dollars every hour, and . . . put on four new employes every five minutes . . .

The use of tax money to bind up every cut and scratch in our economy, to meet every deficiency in every aspect of our national life, may be indeed the New Frontier. But it presupposes something we do not have, unlimited public funds.

*State Representative Kenneth Kohler of Texas:*

Where did you find the people? I'm asked. They're there. All you have to do is go get them.

People, well-informed people, people who are aware of what they believe and why they believe it are what it takes to win for conservatives.

*Radio Commentator, Fulton Lewis, Jr.:*

The fantastic Fulbright Memorandum . . . is just another step . . . in the State Department and Foreign Service becoming all-supreme in government. That was the sense of the Fulbright Memorandum: that foreign relations was everything and that everything else in government had to be subservient to foreign relations.

The very foundation of the State Department is loaded with deadwood; nobody wants to hurt anybody else's feelings so the deadwood just stays on there and gets shifted around from place to place.

*Congressman Durward G. Hall (Mo.):*

As those who believe in responsible progress and believe in the free market economy, we wonder why the wrath of public indignation doesn't arouse itself again . . . and sweep over our country in the realization that these very problems we now fact are largely the result of national policies which conservatives have consistently opposed.

Allow American industry to compete with the European Common Market, we are told. And why in heaven's name, we ask, did you (the President) not consider this challenge when you were asking Congress to approve a compulsory increase in the minimum wage?

*Representative Katharine St. George:*

We have to be Conservative about foreign affairs. We will be destroyed or made on the basis of our foreign policy. The United States first imitated the British. That was good. We wouldn't be here today if it weren't for colonialism. If we intend to pursue an anti-colonial policy, we might as well give our own country back to the Indians.

When the British had an Empire, they were not liked, but at least they were respected. An Englishman of prominence once observed, England has no eternal friends, England has no eternal enemies. England has only eternal interests.

*Jack Cox, Breckenridge, Texas:*

Welfarism is welfarism whether you wear the Republican banner or the Democratic banner.

It's time to get out of the trenches and to be on the move. We have allowed the adherents of the Left to sell shopworn products as something new. My friends, big government, the welfare state, are as old as government itself; make no mistake about it. The new idea, the new philosophy, the new approach to government, is the conservative approach—believing that the most mportant possession we have is individual liberty and individual freedom.

*Major William E. Mayer:*

The problems of prisoner behavior that I think existed in Korea when these young men were face to face with communism were problems that were made in the USA on these streets, in our schools and in our houses . . . a great uncertainty about moral values, about right and wrong . . . an unwillingness to take a stand about what is right and wrong . . . an attitude that somehow if you "play it cool" and "don't rock the boat" and "take it easy" everything will somehow work out all right.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED